

LINDENWOOD CEMETERY

1864

Gc
977.202
F77Lind

WILSON COLLECTION

GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 00827 7128

Gc 977.202 F77Lind

Lindenwood cemetery, 1864



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2009 with funding from
Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center

E. L. McLallen

E. L. McLallen
INDIANA COLLECTION

Lindenwood Cemetery.

1864.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
FORT WAYNE & ALLEN CO., IND.



FORT WAYNE:

SIEMON & BROTHER, PRINTERS,

Allen County Public Library
900 Webster Street
PO Box 2270
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270



7.20'

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

THE LINDENWOOD CEMETERY.



IN pursuance of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled "An act concerning the organization of voluntary associations and repealing former laws in reference thereto, approved February 12th, 1855," the undersigned do hereby associate themselves together as a Corporation for the objects hereinafter specified:

1st. The corporate name of the Corporation shall be "THE LINDENWOOD CEMETERY."

2d. The object of said Corporation is to acquire, ornament and dispose of, in suitable lots, land at or near the City of Fort Wayne, in the County of Allen, in the State of Indiana, for a public Cemetery for the burial of the dead, to be known as the LINDENWOOD CEMETERY at Fort Wayne.

3d. The following described Real Estate has been purchased by the subscribers hereto for the purposes of said Cemetery, the legal title whereof is *now* in JESSIE L. WILLIAMS, viz: Situate in the County of Allen, State of Indiana, being that part and portion of Section number four (4) in Township number thirty (30) North of Range number twelve (12) East, which is included within the following metes and bounds, to-wit: Beginning at the South-east corner of said Section four (4), thence running West on the South line of said Section twenty chains and nine links, thence North seventy-six chains twenty links to the North line of said Section, thence East on said North line to the North-east corner of said Section nineteen chains ninety-five links, thence South with the East line of said Section seventy-six chains twenty links to the place of beginning, containing one hundred fifty-two acres and fifty-five hundredths of an acre, more or less; being lot number one (1) in the subdivision of said Section, made by WILLIAM ROCKHILL, SAMUEL EDSALL, and JOHN M. WILT, Commissioners appointed in the Allen Circuit Court at the February term thereof, in the year 1853, to make partition of said Section, and to set off to PHILIP POLLARD in severalty the one-third part in value of said Section, and being the same Real Estate conveyed to said PHILIP POLLARD on the fifteenth day of September, 1853, by JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, a Commissioner appointed by said Court, by deed bearing that date, and which deed is recorded on pages 204, 205, and 206 in Minute Book Chancery number 2, in Clerk's Office of said County of Allen, the date of said record being September 15th, 1853.

which Real Estate, on the completion of the record of these Articles, is to be conveyed to said Corporation for the purposes thereof.

4th. Until the subscribers hereto are severally paid the amount of their advances for the purchase and improvements of said property, or released from their liability on account thereof, each subscriber shall be deemed an owner or shareholder in said Corporation to the amount set opposite his name, and the shares shall be held and be transferable in such manner as the Board of Trustees shall prescribe, and until the Board of Trustees shall otherwise by proper by-laws provide, each subscriber in any election of Trustees or Corporators, or otherwise, shall be entitled to one vote for each twenty-five dollars by him subscribed; Provided, however, that when the said subscribers shall be severally reimbursed the amount of their advance, or liabilities for the purchase or improvement of said property, with the interest, or fully released from all such liabilities all certificates of ownership of shares or stock in said Corporation shall be surrendered and cancelled, and the property of said corporation shall thereafter remain and continue a *public trust* in said Corporation for the purposes herein expressed.

5th. The subscribers hereto and their successors, Corporators of said Corporation, shall annually hereafter, or oftener if necessary, fill by election by ballot, from those who may be lot-holders in the Cemetery, all vacancies which may occur among said Corporators, and may in like manner increase the number of Corporators, so that the number thereof shall never be less than twelve nor more than twenty.

6th. The powers of said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of five Corporators, subscribers hereto, if living and willing and competent to serve, or their successors, chosen as above, to be elected annually by the Corporators.

The first Board of Trustees shall be ISAAC D. G. NELSON, JESSE L. WILLIAMS, HUGH McCULLOCH, PLINY HOAGLAND, and DAVID F. COMPARET, who shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are chosen. The Board of Trustees shall elect a President from their own number, and a Secretary and Treasurer, and may from time to time appoint such other officers or agents as may be required to carry out the purposes of said Corporation, and may fill any vacancy in the Board of Trustees in the interim between the annual elections, and may make all such by-laws and rules and regulations for the government of said Corporation, and the property thereof, and the care, management, and disposal of said Cemetery grounds, as may be lawful and proper.

7th. The first annual meeting of Corporators for the election of Trustees shall be held at the Clerk's Office of the Allen Circuit Court, in the City of Fort Wayne, on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1860, or such other day as the Board of Trustees may provide, and annually thereafter, at such time and place as the Board of Trustees may from time to time prescribe, who shall also prescribe the rules of election.

8th. So soon after the organization of this Corporation as practicable, the Board of Trustees shall provide for laying off for burial purposes so much of the land above described, conveyed to said Corporation, as shall be necessary and suitable for such purposes, and if there should be a surplus of said land not required, or not suitable for burial purposes, the same shall be sold in the discretion of said Trustees, and the proceeds thereof, when realized, be applied to the payment of any unpaid purchase money for said land, and to refund to subscribers hereto or their assigns such money as they may have advanced for the purchase of said land, and the improvement of the burial grounds, with the interest thereon, and the residue of such proceeds, if any, be applied in the discretion and under the direction of said Board of Trustees to the beautifying, protecting, and improving said Cemetery grounds.

9th. The proceeds of the sale of burial lots and of any of the land not needed for burial purposes shall be applied as follows:

First. To the payment to the subscribers hereto, or to their assigns the amount with interest they have already advanced, or may hereafter advance, for the purchase of the land above described, or the improvement of the burial grounds, or to the payment of any obligation or obligations which the Corporation may execute for such advances.

Second. To the payment of the purchase money due on said land as it shall become due from the subscribers, or to the payment of any obligation or obligations which the Corporation may execute for the amount due on the purchase of said lands.

Third. To enclosing, ornamenting, improving, and preserving the Cemetery grounds and defraying necessary expenses, all of which shall be made under the direction and sanction of the Board of Trustees.

10th. The Corporate seal of said Corporation shall be a plain circular seal impressed from a metallic plate or die with the inscription,

"SEAL OF LINDENWOOD CEMETERY,"

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto interchangeably set their hands at Fort Wayne this 30th day of July, A. D. 1859:

SUBSCRIBER'S NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	AMOUNT.
I. D. G. NELSON,	ELM PARK,	\$1,000
HUGH McCULLOCH,	FORT WAYNE,	1,000
ALLEN HAMILTON,	do	1,000
C. D. BOND,	do	1,000
J. E. HILL,	do	500
A. M. ORBISON,	do	500
R. W. TAYLOR,	do	1,000
J. L. WILLIAMS,	do	1,000
A. D. BRANDRIFF,	do	1,000
D. F. COMPARET,	do	1,000
OCHMIG BIRD,	do	1,000
PLINY HOAGLAND,	do	1,000

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Conditions, Limitations, and Privileges to which every Lot in Lindenwood Cemetery is Subject.

I. The proprietor of any lot or lots shall have a right to enclose the same with a wall or fence, not exceeding eighteen inches in height, exclusive of the railing, which shall be placed on the lines of said lot, nor shall any railing exceed four feet in height, above the surface of the ground, including the foundation. No wooden structure will be allowed.

II. The said lot or lots shall not be used for any other purpose than as a place of burial for the dead, and no trees within the lot or border shall be cut down or destroyed without the consent of the Board of Trustees.

III. The proprietor of any lot or lots shall have the right to erect proper Stones, Monuments, or Sepulchral Structures, (except that no slab shall be set on edge over one foot six inches in height, unless it be at least four inches in thickness,) and to cultivate trees, shrubs, and plants in the same.

IV. The proprietor of any lot or lots shall erect, at his or her expense, suitable land marks of stone or iron at the corners thereof, and shall also cause the number thereof to be legibly and permanently marked on the premises. And if the proprietor shall fail, for thirty days after notice, to erect such land mark and mark the number thereon, the Board shall have the authority to cause the same to be done at the expense of said proprietor.

V. If the land marks and boundaries of any lot shall be effaced, so that the lot can not with reasonable diligence be identified, the Board shall set off to the said grantee, his or her heirs or assigns, a lot in lieu thereof in such part of the Cemetery as they may see fit, and the lot hereby granted shall, in such case, revert to the Corporation.

VI. If any trees or shrubs situated in any lot or lots shall, by means of their roots, branches, or otherwise, become detrimental to the adjacent lots or avenues, or dangerous or inconvenient to passengers, or that may be considered to endanger by falling or otherwise, any monument or other improvement on other lots, it shall be the duty of said Board, and they shall have the right, to enter into the said lot and remove the said trees and shrubs or such parts thereof as are thus detrimental, dangerous, or inconvenient.

VII. If any monument or effigy, or any structure whatever, or any inscription, be placed in or upon any lot which shall be determined by the major part of said Trustees for the time being to be offensive or improper, the said Trustees, or the major part of them, shall have the right, and it shall be their duty, to enter upon said lot and remove the said offensive or improper object or objects.

VIII. No fence shall at any time be placed or erected in or around any lot, the materials or design of which shall not first have been approved by the Trustees.

IX. The Board of Trustees may from time to time lay out or alter such avenues or walks, and make such rules and regulations for the government of the Grounds, as they may deem requisite and proper to secure and promote the general objects of the said Cemetery.

X. The Board inform persons who may wish to obtain lots in this Cemetery that they will have the ground they purchase secured to them and their families and heirs for a burial place *forever*, and for the burial of such other persons as they may choose to admit, provided such admission is free of charge, and without any compensation; but owners cannot re-sell or transfer their lots to any other person whatever, without the consent of the Board first had and obtained in writing.

XI. Lot-holders who may wish either to enclose their lots, improve the same, construct vaults, or to have their boundaries more fully defined, must apply to the Superintendent whose directions they will conform to. The Superintendent shall attend all funerals, &c.; and it is to him the Board of Trustees look for the enforcement of these rules by visitors, and for the maintenance of decorum in the Cemetery on all occasions.

XII. Persons wishing to purchase lots are referred to the office of the Company, or to the Superintendent on the premises, who has the plan of the Grounds and every requisite information. No improvement can be commenced on any lot, or interment made therein, until payment therefor has been made or secured in full to the Treasurer.

XIII. The Superintendent cannot be responsible for not having graves prepared in time for funerals, unless he has at least eight hours of daylight previous notice thereof. All orders must be left with the Superintendent of the Cemetery. Suitable grounds have been appropriated for single interments, either for strangers or others.

XIV. In each case of burial, a statement giving the name, nativity, residence, age, and cause of death of deceased, shall be handed to the Superintendent for registry.

XV. Persons owning adjoining lots separated by an alley three feet in width may vacate and become the owners of such alley between said lots.

XVI. The price to be paid by lot-holders to the Superintendent for opening, closing, and sodding each adult's grave shall be \$3; for opening, closing, and sodding each child's grave, shall be \$2.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING VISITORS.

The Secretary will issue to each proprietor of one or more lots one ticket of admission into the Cemetery under the following regulations, the violation of any of which, or a loan of the ticket, involves a forfeiture of the privilege:

I. No person is to be admitted with a dog or gun, nor are fire-arms of any kind, or fire-crackers, or the like to be discharged on the premises.

II. After the expiration of the present year no carriages are to be admitted, unless the occupants are accompanied by a lot-holder or a member of his or her household, with his or her ticket; but the Board may grant special tickets of admission. On Sundays no carriages shall be admitted, and footmen shall only have admission on the Sabbath from 3 o'clock, P. M., until sundown.

III. No vehicle is to be driven in the Cemetery faster than a walk; and persons are respectfully requested not to drive off of the avenues.

IV. No horse is to be fastened, except at a post provided for that purpose. No horse is to be left unfastened, without a keeper.

V. All persons are prohibited from gathering any flowers, either wild or cultivated, or breaking any tree, shrub, or plant upon the premises.

VI. All persons are prohibited from writing upon, defacing, or injuring any monument, fence, or other structure in or belonging to the Cemetery.

VII. No money is to be paid by visitors to any person employed upon the Ground.

VIII. Children will not be admitted without their parents or guardians, or some person in charge of them.

IX. No person or party having refreshments of any kind will be permitted to come within the Grounds.

X. Any person disturbing the quiet and good order of the place, by noise or other improper conduct—or who shall violate any of the foregoing rules, will be compelled instantly to leave the Grounds.

XI. The Superintendent is charged with the execution of these Rules and Regulations.

NOTE.—Visitors are reminded of the solemnity of the place, that these Grounds have been consecrated to the dead; and the Trustees confidently expect that the living while here will observe the proprieties of the place.

All violation of the Rules and Regulations will be promptly prosecuted without reserve.

The above Rules and Regulations concerning visitors were adopted June 4th, 1860, which are still in force, except the 2d; which was suspended for one year at the time of adoption and still remains suspended; but it is a wholesome rule and will be enforced at no distant day for reasons obvious to all reflecting persons. It is a rule strictly adhered to by nearly all the Cemeteries throughout the country. All the other rules are operative and will be rigidly enforced as necessary to the well being and general good of lot-owners and others interested in the Grounds.

It is proper to say that some thoughtless or vicious persons have violated some of the rules on several occasions during the past year, which if repeated may render it necessary to enforce the rule excluding visitors at once, however much it may be regretted.

EARLY HISTORY OF LINDENWOOD CEMETERY.

The necessity of a Cemetery for the burial of the dead of the City and vicinity of Fort Wayne, which had been the subject of some solicitude for several years, reached a point at last that fully awakened the citizens to the fact that the only public burial ground of the City, which but a few years previous had been located beyond the limits of the City, was rapidly filling up; and, instead of being a quiet and retired place and a suitable repose for the remains of the dead, was soon destined to be in the midst of the bustle and confusion of business and amusement; and that, too, without an opportunity of extending the grounds to meet the necessities of the future.

The public also became awakened to the alarming fact, that in the original purchase and sale of the grounds for burial purposes, no provision had been made by fixing the price of lots at such rates as would secure a sinking fund, by setting apart a portion of the sales to keep up the grounds after the lots were all sold; or, indeed, any other provision that would secure it from future desecration. It was also seen that the seeds of neglect were already sown and the harvest ripening—decay and destruction had commenced; which began to grieve the hearts of those whose relatives and friends were deposited there. The graves were already being trampled upon by man and beast—monuments and other evidences of departed manhood erected by sorrowing friends, it was evident, were in danger of being defaced and with it their memories perish and be soon forgotten.

The experience of the past was a sufficient warning to the future, that some place should be selected at a suitable distance from the City that would place the danger of its being disturbed by encroachments from its too near proximity to the prospective growth of the City in any contingency, and at the same time of such easy access as to be within the reach of all. Numerous public meetings were held by the citizens and various places suggested. Their location with reference to the roads, crossing of rivers, canals, and rail roads—the ease of access on the one hand, and the impediments on the other—the adaptation of the grounds for the purposes of interment—the quality of soil, and all other matters supposed to have a bearing upon the subject, were from time to time discussed, until the most zealous became wearied and discouraged with the prospect of selecting a place that would give general satisfaction.

In this condition matters remained for several months; but the necessity of the case was pressing itself upon the minds of reflecting persons with such intense earnestness, that the different locations, with all the arguments in favor and all the objections urged against them, were canvassed with much freedom and with a *determined will* that a location *must* be made, having as few objections and as many advantages as possible. Fortunately for the public, the minds of several of our citizens soon drifted in the same direction, who secured at the earliest possible moment the grounds now occupied for the purpose; which are so universally admired by the many thousand persons that visit them, amid the wonder and amazement of everybody, how it was that grounds adapted in such a wonderful degree to agricultural purposes should have remained in a state of nature, on the very borders of the City, so long a time; as if by divine appointment, to be consecrated as the "City of the Dead." Its beautifully diversified surface, with

undulating hills, ravines and valleys, fixing, as it were, the very bounds of every section in such an admirable manner as to leave the scientific garden almost at fault to suggest improvements in the execution of his skill. The soil is mostly dry and peculiarly adapted to burial purposes, either for vaults, chapels, or single interments.

On the 5th day of July, 1859, **JESSE L. WILLIAMS**, **HUGH McCULLOCH**, **CHARLES D. BOND**, **DAVID F. COMPARET**, **ROYAL W. TAYLOR**, **ALLEN HAMILTON**, **ALEXANDER M. ORBISON**, **JOHN E. HILL**, **PLINY HOAGLAND**, **ALFRED D. BRANDRIF**, **OCHMIG BIRD**, and **ISAAC D. G. NELSON** purchased the property set forth in the articles of association, for the sum of \$7,627 50, the title for which was to be taken in the name of **JESSE L. WILLIAMS** for the use of the Company; which was duly deeded to the President of Lindenwood Cemetery by the said **JESSE L. WILLIAMS**, on the 14th day of May, 1860.

The land when purchased was in an exceedingly wild condition, nearly the whole ground being covered with a thick growth of underbrush, and what is now the approach, or entrance, was an impassable marsh. About sixty-five acres off of the South end of the ground was put under fence, to be occupied for burial and ornamental purposes. All within the enclosure adapted to burial purposes was surveyed into nineteen sections, designated by letters from "A to S" inclusive. Sections B, F, and H were laid off into burial lots.

In accordance with the Articles of Association the Trustees met at their Office in Fort Wayne, on the 14th day of May, 1860, for the purpose of electing the first Officers under the organization, which resulted in the election of **ISAAC D. G. NELSON** as President, and **CHARLES D. BOND** as Secretary and Treasurer; which Officers have been continued to the present time. The only change in the Board of Trustees since the organization was the election of **OLIVER P. MORGAN**, on the 8th day of August, 1860, in the place of **DAVID F. COMPARET**, who sold his stock to said **MORGAN** and resigned as Trustee.

The whole expense incurred for improvement at the time of the election, including clearing, fencing, grading, engineering, &c., amounted to \$1,841 52, which, added to the first payment on the land purchase, made a total of \$3,748 39, which had been advanced by the stockholders.

On the 30th day of May, 1860, the grounds were duly set apart for sepulchral purposes with solemn and imposing ceremonies, conducted in the following order:

CONSECRATION OF LINDENWOOD CEMETERY,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Reading of the Articles of Association,.....By **JESSE L. WILLIAMS**.
2. Reading 23d chapter of Genesis, ...By **REV. MR. LOWRIE**.
3. Dedicatory Prayer,.....By **REV. MR. BATTIN**.
4. Singing, "I would not live away," By **THE CHOIR**.
5. Reading 39th and 90th Psalms, ...By **REV. MR. CURTIS**.
6. Dedicatory Poem,.....By **REV. J. M. LOWRIE**.
7. Reading 1st Corinthians, 15th chapter, com. at 20th v., By **REV. MR. RUTHRAUFF**.
8. Address,.....By **REV. MR. McMULLEN**.
9. Psalm, read.....By **REV. MR. KLINE**.
10. Benediction,.....By **REV. MR. ROBINSON**.

The weather was beautiful and everything went off satisfactory. After the exercises were over, the large audience partook of refreshments provided by themselves in a

social way on the ground; after which a sale of lots took place, the proceeds of which amounted to about \$3,000.

In this connection, and as being identified with the early history of this enterprise, it is proper to say that JOHN W. DOSWELL has been Superintendent and Landscape Gardener from the commencement, and to whom the Cemetery is much indebted for the handsome improvements made upon the grounds.

The Company is also very greatly indebted to JOHN CHISLET, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Superintendent and Landscape Gardener of Alleghany Cemetery, for his skill and excellent taste in laying off the grounds originally, and for his many practical suggestions in its management.

To the Hon. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON the stockholders are under many obligations for the carefully drawn and well digested Articles of Association—which challenge the approval of every lot-holder—and also for valuable legal advisory information in the original organization.

LAYING OFF THE SECTIONS.

It has been the rule thus far to lay off alternate sections to be occupied for burial purposes, leaving the intermediate sections with most of the timber upon them. This adds somewhat to the expense of keeping up the grounds—but it at the same time so scatters the improvements as to add interest to the diversified scenery in riding or driving along the avenues, and at the same time give future generations the benefit of lots equal, if not superior, to those now sold. These sections laid off for burial purposes were subdivided into lots of different shapes corresponding with the form and make of the ground, varying in size from 300 square feet to as many thousand, to suit the wants and abilities of different sized families. Single interments and smaller sized lots are also furnished for the use of strangers and others not requiring full sized lots. Ample provision has also been made for the burial of the poor and friendless “without money and without price.”

ADAPTABILITY AND FITNESS OF THE GROUND FOR THE PURPOSE.

The selection of grounds for this use away from the busy throng, amid the grove and the forest, is so in keeping with the feelings of our nature to seek seclusion under affliction, that we are involuntarily reminded of the Patriarch Abraham, who, at the death of Sarah, said to the children of the Heth, “I am a stranger and sojourner with you; give me possession of a burial place with you, that I may bury my dead out of my sight. And Abraham came to her tent to mourn and weep for her; and for four hundred shekels of silver he purchased the field of Ephron and the trees that were thereon and the Cave of Macpelah, which was at the end of the field, for a burying place.” Jacob also said to his children, “Bury me not in Egypt, but with my fathers in the Cave of Macpelah, that is in the field Ephron. There they buried Abraham and Sarah his wife; there they buried Isaac and Rebecca his wife; and there I buried Leah.”

The Egyptians and Persians buried their dead also in large fields and plains surrounded by trees, and the ancient Germans buried their dead in groves consecrated by their Priests. And even the Turks adorn their Cemeteries with beautiful avenues, studded with Cypress to shade their walks. So in all ages and in all countries to a greater or less extent, burial locations, decorated with trees, shrubs, plants and flowers, have been made the resting place of the dead. But it is only within a few years that the public mind has been directed to the location and construction of Cemeteries in this country, upon a scale appropriate to the fitness of man's destiny and redemption.

The burial ground should not only be the Cemetery for the dead, but also a *Seminary* of learning for the living, when appropriately laid out in suitable lots with walks and carriage roads leading to bold and grand scenery when it can be obtained, and to each dell or more humble shady nook. When such grounds are handsomely embellished and developed by the slight touches of the hand of art, and planted with trees, shrubs, vines, &c., many, perhaps for the first time, will be moved with higher emotions and loftier conceptions of the Author of their being.

But not so with visits made to the deserted and neglected grave yard as we hasten away after depositing the remains of some relative or friend, as if anxious to forget the spot and the sad scene, never to return, except to experience similar sensations, heightened by the contemplation that our own bodies must soon be treated with the same indifference and neglect.

Let us then make our own "Lindenwood" pleasant and attractive, where we may often go, with a pleasure not easily described, to contemplate the scenes of future bliss that await those sleeping around us. Here, under the shades of these stately monarchs of the forest, we can look out upon nature's wild wood, the grassy lawn dotted here and there with groups of evergreens, interspersed with roses and flowers, to soften the heart and charm the soul—a secluded, cultivated scene, awaking no thoughts of pretension and display—but rather of simplicity, quiet security, affectionate remembrance, cheerful hope.

A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.

Notwithstanding the amount of improvements already made, the good work has scarcely begun. The graveling of the avenues and walks is a tedious and expensive job, but will be prosecuted where most needed as fast as is practicable. Considerable filling up has to be done, timber removed off of some of the sections, &c. It is also the purpose of the Association to excavate two Lakes, which can be done without heavy expense, and when completed will add immensely to the beauty of the scenery, which nature has so lavishly bestowed upon these grounds. They will be supplied with natural fountains of pure water that will be seen flowing out at all seasons of the year.

A receiving vault is considered necessary to a well regulated Cemetery, but it is not indispensable. When the Company is in a condition to construct it, they have a beautiful spot for the purpose; but it is somewhat expensive and must be delayed for the present.

Another improvement much needed, is a suitable entrance gate to the grounds; which should be a massive stone structure, flanked on one side with a neat Lodge and Bell Tower for the Superintendent, and on the other, Offices for the use and convenience of the Company.

The completion of all these and others not enumerated, in addition to the regular business of the Cemetery, will cost a large sum of money. It cannot be done at once, yet we have the assurance that it *will* be done—and most of it at no very distant day. The enterprise is no longer an experiment. It has been successful beyond the expectation of its most sanguine friends; and, although the present liability of the Company amounts to about eight thousand dollars, all of which has to be paid within three years, besides refunding the stockholders if they require it, still those who witnessed the dark hours of its early history and combated an opposition more of indifference than open objection—the alarms of war that suddenly broke upon the country—a heavy debt and rapidly accumulating expenses, all conspiring to shake the confidence of the Company and produce discouragement, certainly will see no cause for discouragement now. As they never faltered then, but with a fixed determination pressed on the

work and met every assessment for funds that was made upon them with a promptness and determination of purpose that so generally accomplishes success, so they will see now that the good work goes on.

In brief, it is the purpose of those having this enterprise in charge to use all the means, after the payment of expenses, in beautifying these grounds that are to be made the last resting place of us all, trusting that those who follow them will emulate the example and will go on increasing the interest from generation to generation, until the humble spot now so dear to some of us, because of the incidents and events of early associations, began as it was in the midst of a forest, under gloomy and discouraging auspices, will become one day one of the most attractive places of rural interest in Northern Indiana. No change in its objects or purposes can ever be made; but it will ever remain as it was consecrated, without "let or hindrance," "The City of the Dead." Here in these groves, which were God's first temples, the dead are to be "buried out of our sight," in the virgin soil that was never cultivated by man. It will be the "beautiful City," peopled with its thousands of voiceless tenants, and visited by its tens of thousands of living beings to witness the storied urn, the "animated bust," the noble obelisk, the mausoleum, the richly sculptured tomb, and the more plain and humble slab, telling the brief story of a thousand lives. Here also will Flora gem the ground with her jewels, and perfume the air with her incense. Here the Cedar, the Fir, the Spruce, the Box, the Pine, and the Arborvitæ with other Evergreens from many climes, emblems of immortality, and historical trees will mingle their shadows together. Here the Cypress and the Laurel will interlace their branches. Here, too, the mighty Oaks, with their giant outstretched arms that have bid defiance to the frosts and tempests of a thousand winters, will still remain for generations as monuments of passing ages. Here, too, will be preserved and cultivated, with a view to the expanding of their wildest beauties, all the other varieties of trees and shrubs, to add to the many other charms that will ever grace these grounds. "May they never be marred by mistaken taste or desecrated by rude hands, but beneath the verdant and flowering sod—beneath green and waiving foliage—amid tranquil shades where nature weeps in all her dews and sighs in every breeze and chants a requiem by each warbling bird—the dying generations of this growing City and surrounding country will henceforth be sepulchred."

BEQUEST.

One of the leading objects of this organization being the placing it upon a foundation of securing forever its being kept up in good condition, and as a guide to those who may wish to bequeath to the Cemetery for specific or general purposes, we insert the following form, which in substance is used in other Cemeteries. It is a source of much revenue in many Cemeteries, and doubtless many of our citizens will gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to give to Lindenwood Cemetery, where lie many dear friends and where they hope to lie down themselves, a sum sufficient to render much good to those who follow them and secure *forever* the care and attention necessary to the protection and improvement of their own grounds. What tender associations, what kindling memories, what inspiring thoughts, what Christian hopes will be awakened in the breasts of those for whose benefit it will be conferred :

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR BENEFIT OF IMPROVEMENTS.

I hereby give and bequeath to Lindenwood Cemetery the sum of dollars to

have and to hold the same to the said Lindenwood Cemetery and their successors, upon trust, however, to keep the same invested and to apply the interest thus arising therefrom, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, to the repair, preservation of any tomb, monument, or grave-stone; or for planting and cultivating trees, shrubs, plants, or flowers upon, in, or around Lot No. , on section , in said Cemetery grounds; and to apply the surplus of such income, if any, to the improvement of said Cemetery grounds.

Provided however, That the said Trustees shall never be responsible for their conduct in the discharge of such trust, except for good faith and such reasonable diligence as may be required of mere gratuitous agents.

THE GROUNDS OPEN TO EVERYBODY.

As we pass on, we wish to drop a word to our country friends. It is not necessary for us to say to them that they are invited to bury in these grounds. The Articles of Association explain the object and purposes of the organization, which are, that all who choose to do so may here find a resting place for themselves and friends; but it is to direct their attention to the fact that this is the only safe place of burial, within many miles at least, where they can be assured that their ashes can remain undisturbed until the resurrection morn. Burials upon their own private grounds, because they own the farm, is the worst of all. How long they or their descendants will remain the owners they know not. Sad scenes enough have came under the eyes of us all, that should cause the mind to revolt at thoughts of such a burial. But even all the best regulated country grave-yards become sooner or later filled; friends become scattered; generations pass away; grave-yards, first neglected, then deserted, and memories allowed to perish amid the silent sighs of departed humanity.

This is the history of older sections of this country, and of the world. We, therefore, wish simply to direct all within reasonable distance to contemplate these facts, and have them feel that the portals of "Lindenwood" are open to all who wish to enter.

And this suggests another advantage of rural cemeteries—their influence on the moral feelings. Can any good come from visiting old-fashioned grave-yards, barbarously kept as many of them are? Who has not been shocked at seeing their rude hillocks, crowded together in dreary rows, perhaps grassless, or covered with rank weeds and briars, their head-stones tilted over at all angles, or broken and prostrate? Was any one ever made better by walking through a burying-ground used as a sheep-pasture, or left open to the street by a broken fence, or allowed to stand treeless and shrubless, exposed to the glaring sun and howling wind? Such sights sadden us, indeed; but they do not mend our hearts. They remind us that we must die; but they also make us dread to die—dread to think that our bodies must be put into the same festering earth, and be treated with the same neglect.

But why clothe death with such unnecessary terrors? It is sad enough to turn away from life and all we hold dear, without adding to the sadness by rendering the grave an object of disgust and dismay. Rather, let us make our burial-grounds pleasant and attractive; places where we shall be inclined to go often, to muse upon life and its grandest concerns, and upon death and the glorious rewards awaiting the good after death,—to reflect upon the virtues of those whose dust sleeps around us, and to consider how we may imitate those virtues. The spirit of Themistocles was fired by visit-

ing the tombs of the illustrious dead. "The Romans buried their most honored citizens along the Appian Way, that the youth as they entered the city might be moved to emulate their virtues and share their renown." The early Christians worshipped near the graves of the martyrs, that they might be filled with their spirit. And so, may not we, while walking among the tombs of the good departed, catch something of their spirit and be filled with aspirations after a better life?

There should be nothing in the place or manner of their interment to detract from our tender and respectful veneration for the dead. But this can hardly be avoided, if their graves are dug in a dismal and unsightly spot. How much better to choose some retired, sunny slope, the most beautiful in the region around us, and make it sacred as a burial-place forever. Here, let there be trees with their grateful and soul-subduing shade; there, let us see the open lawn and cheerful sunshine; around us, on every hand, let us behold the opening bud and springing seed, types of the resurrection; and in the distance, let there be, if possible, glimpses of blue hills, suggestive of the mountains where the departed walk.

REMOVALS FROM THE OLD GRAVE-YARD.

It is now, too late to talk about preserving the old grounds from total and irredeemable desecration. It could scarcely be done for several years before the present location was made. Its ragged and neglected appearance has been a painful sight for those having friends there for several years. Even the present enclosure was repaired and patched up with a labored effort the last time by fifty-cent subscriptions. How, then, can it be expected to be kept up much longer, even in its present dilapidated state? How can those having friends there hope to see it much longer little better than a neglected common, exposed to the public gaze the sad spectacle of a neglected and deserted grave-yard?

Neither motives of interest nor policy, that should not be shared in by every other member of society, induces us to remind those who have friends there that the sooner these removals are made the better for those concerned. The identity of the graves is being lost. No record of interments ever having been kept, it is with difficulty that even now sufficient traces in some instances can be observed to ensure correctness. The ease with which removals are made before the entire decay of the coffin, can scarcely be imagined by those having had no experience; and as the remains of many of those lying there can still be removed in that condition, it lessens the unpleasantness of the task in a very great degree, and should be an inducement to those who contemplate doing so to act promptly in the matter.

The HON. JOHN McLEAN, in an address at Spring Grove, says in this connection:

"A burial-ground, unfenced and unprotected, presents a cheerless and sad spectacle. It would seem that the dead who lie in such a place had been strangely forgotten by the living. I envy the heart of no man who can be content to see the remains of a beloved friend thus exposed and be neglected. That philosophy is cold and repulsive which teaches us that the body, being an insensible mass of matter, may be covered from our sight with little care or ceremony, and be thought of no more.

When our friends are gone, we love to think and speak of their virtues. We cannot bear to lose a vivid impression of their form, their countenance and manner. Nothing can be more chilling to the soul than the thought that we should ever forget or neglect

them. The dead body, it is true, is insensible of our cares for it. We may plant the jessamine in the clay that covers it, or construct over it a marble monument, or neglect it altogether, and it is all alike to that body. But in that reposes one that, when living, we cherished and loved; one who shared in our joys and sorrows; who watched over our sick bed with prayers and tears. Can the remains of such an one be neglected? Never, surely never, until the pulsations of the heart shall cease. We cling to every memorial that is left us with an unceasing devotion, and we regard the spot where the remains of such an one lie as sacred above all other places."

RESERVATION OF SECTION "A" AT THE ENTRANCE.

The first section fronting the entrance is by common consent to be forever reserved from sale. Its close proximity to the road and the City made it too often the victim of stern *necessity*, and consequently was stripped of most of its wood and timber; but the silent appeal of "woodman spare that tree" left some noble specimens to crown its summit, upon which it has been proposed that at some future day our citizens should erect a monument to the memory of the gallant WAYNE, the defender and protector of the early pioneers, and from whom our rising City took its name. A more conspicuous and appropriate spot could nowhere be found, and a more praiseworthy act and tribute of respect could not well be conceived. This is considered the most valuable and desirable section in the Cemetery, and is worth many thousands of dollars for interments. If the public will avail themselves of the opportunity, the Company will set apart, specially, so much as may be necessary to be occupied by the monument, and ornament and embellish the whole section at the expense of the Company.

CAMP CIRCLE.

In laying off the grounds, at the junction of the avenues separating sections C, R, and T, it became convenient to make a very handsome circle containing about 5000 square ft., exclusive of wide margin and the open space furnished by the junctions of the several avenues. It is isolated, elevated, and beautifully located upon the very spot where, at an early day, a "Camp Meeting" of much excitement and interest was held.

This is an additional evidence of the eligibility of the grounds for public use, for at that time most of the country was a forest, and grounds suitable for the purpose could almost anywhere be found; but this was selected above all others as being peculiarly adapted to the purpose.

At the suggestion of the Landscape Gardener and other parties present at the time; it was thought that perhaps there were persons, whose first religious impressions, or that were otherwise endeared to the spot by early associations, who would avail themselves of an opportunity to erect some appropriate memento commemorative of that event.

The Trustees have caused the circle to be appropriately ornamented, and if the

friends choose to avail themselves of it, they can do so, without charge, at any time previous to 1st of August, 1866. If not, it will then be appropriated to another use.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF LOTS.

Previous to the first sale of Lots, the prices were fixed by the Trustees very much below the rates of other Cemeteries, but still at prices which it was supposed would be sufficient to pay for the property and all necessary improvements and expenses, engineering, &c., and keep the same in repair, as well as to defray all the current daily expenses of labor, &c.; but the increased price of property recently purchased by the Company, being more than double the price of the first purchase, and the advance of labor and everything connected with the prospective improvements of the Cemetery, has induced the Board to make a proportionate advance in the price of Lots. But, notwithstanding this advance, the Lots in this Cemetery will be found to be much lower than in most others, and a further advance it is considered will be necessary at the end of the present year.

MONUMENTS.

Until quite recently little progress was made in the erection of Monuments; but during the past year a beautiful and appropriate Monument was erected by the friends of COL. S. S. BASS, who fell at Shiloh, another by the friends of LT. WM. L. G. THOMPSON, who fell at Richmond, Ky.; and still another is in progress of erection by the friends of COL. W. H. LINK, who also fell at Richmond, Ky., all of which occurred during the year of 1862.

Allen Hamilton, Pliny Hoagland and John Hough, have each erected fine monuments on section H.; William Rockhill has one in contemplation to go on F.; Geo. W. Ewing and Samuel Hanna, are both making arrangements for fine monuments on B.

There are several smaller, but very handsome and suitable monuments, put up on smaller lots. Others will be erected in different parts of the grounds during the year.

RECENT PURCHASE OF PROPERTY.

For the purpose of having the grounds more perfect in shape and more complete in appointments with reference to future improvements besides being a soil better adapted to burial purposes, the Trustees purchased, during the past year, of Geo. W. Ewing and others, twenty-one acres of land adjoining and on the west side of the present grounds, at a price varying from \$90 to \$100 per acre, amounting to \$1,850.

The first payment of \$300 was paid at the time of purchase, the balance of deferred payments in 1, 2, and 3 years. Arrangements have also been made for the purchase of about seven acres in addition. The company has laid off in out-lots, on the north end of the original purchase, thirty-six acres, which was not considered so well adapted to sepulchral purposes as that obtained of the Messrs. Ewings'. This, if sold at the prices contemplated, will more than repay the recent purchases.

ROAD TO THE CEMETERY.

One of the most formidable objections urged against the present location of the Cemetery, was the main road leading from the city to it, which was, in fact, an objection well taken, it being, unquestionably at the time, one of the very worst mud roads in the whole country, besides having to cross the river over a not very well constructed bridge, and the canal over a still worse one, with high and dangerous embankments. But by the efforts of the Trustees, aided by enterprising citizens, the road has been completely gravelled or planked the whole distance, a convenient pivot or swing bridge constructed over the canal, so that now it is in fact a surpassingly fine road, and one of the pleasantest drives of the same distance anywhere to be found. It is also proper to remark that the County Commissioners have put under contract the building of a covered bridge over the river, which is not to be surpassed by any in the country.

ARBORETUM AND NURSERY.

A necessity has been for some time felt that a nursery should be commenced, not merely for the purpose of supplying trees to lot owners, but as an appropriate and fit connection with the character of a Rural Cemetery. A collection of the different varieties of native trees and shrubs, as well as such from all other countries that flourish in this climate, should be grown in all our Cemeteries so soon as the state of the finances will allow of it. A valuable Arboretum is thus established, that is a source of interest to the botanist and other visitors as well as lot owners, for the study of their peculiarities and the enjoyment of their attractions. But to be of value or of interest a tree must be well grown. A stunted or ragged looking ornamental tree is an ever-annoying sight to a person having the least possible horticultural taste.

To grow ornamental trees, particularly evergreens, for the few first years, (during which time they should be repeatedly transplanted,) they require a fine deep vegetable mould or black sandy soil to give richness and denseness of foliage, and to enable them to form a mass of fine fibrous roots so that they can be removed with large balls of earth into any grounds without risk of life or perceptibly checking their growth and future symmetry, whenever transplanted into any other soil. The location should not be low and absolutely wet; but they cannot be successfully grown during the first few years of their transplanting in grounds positively dry and hard.

Hetofore the company have had no grounds of any extent adapted either by soil or location to grow ornamental trees upon; but in their recent purchase of the Messrs.

Ewings' they have both soil and location peculiarly fitted to the purpose, which will enable them in a few years to meet the wants of the cemetery in this regard, and at the same time have a Nursery and Arboretum of interest, beauty and utility.

It has been said that "a Rural Cemetery without trees would be like a sandy desert without water, affording as little nourishment to the heart, as the latter can give to the body." Yet we must not attempt to do too much in the way of planting—nature has done a noble work for us in these grounds—a competitor that was never yet excelled in grandeur or beauty. We must be careful, then, that we do not attempt to do too much. Every lot may need something; but there is more danger with our rich, wild, natural scenery spread out before us, that we plant too much, rather than too little.

"The solemnizing influence of a deep forest has always been experienced and remarked. The beauties of the trees in their endless varieties, is seen and felt, inspiring solemn thoughts and feelings, without terror or repulsive gloom. This was probably the source of the Gothic style of Architecture.

"This style, admitting of an endless variety of ornament if required, is peculiarly suitable for sacred architecture; and the ancient cathedrals of Europe, by adopting this style, have become perpetual models of beauty and grace.

"The object of the unknown inventors of the Gothic style, was to combine, like nature, the grand and magnificent, in outline, with great variety of beauties in the details—beauties which may be multiplied or diminished, according to circumstances.

"Trees cannot, naturally, be made to inspire melancholy feelings, although some, such as the Yew and the Weeping Willow, are supposed to have that effect, but this is because they have been selected as emblematical of mourning. But seen even in this light, they are like sympathizing friends who weep with us in our afflictions, and thereby lighten, instead of increasing, our distress."

MOTIVES AND POLICY OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

We have thus given a very brief sketch of the early history and motives, as well as the future policy of Lindenwood Cemetery Association. By reference to the Articles of Association, it will be seen that the enterprise is purely one of unselfish benevolence. No profits can ever accrue to any of the stockholders—all they ever expect, or can receive for the investment they have voluntarily made, is the refunding of the money with interest, so soon as the company is able to do so.

All they ask or expect of the public in return, is the same generous spirit on their part, to further the objects of this noble enterprise. This will insure perpetual improvement in extending and beautifying the grounds here dedicated to the public use till the end of Time.

POETRY OF THE GRAVE.

The following beautiful extract, taken from the Address of the REV. NOAH HUNT SHENCK, of Trinity Church, Chicago—delivered at the Consecration of Rose Hill Cemetery—is such a gem, and so full of beauty and interest, that we reproduce it here:

"Of the religion of burial I have already and incidentally spoken. Let me say a

word of its *poetry*. In addressing myself to this aspect of sepulture, I must speak words which are meaningless to more than one class of men. There is no poetry in burial to the religious bigot who looks upon the grave as a charnel house where the flesh shall rot and the worm shall riot, as associated with all that is corrupt and vile in man and dissociated from all that is hopeful and heavenly. No poetry to the infidel and ungodly who only look upon it as a far-off horror, as only concerning those whom it has already embraced, or as a narrow entry leading to an awful mystery. No poetry to the sensualist, who only looks upon it as a pit where he must one day bury all his pleasures. No poetry to the man whose whole world is trade, and who only looks upon it as just now an impracticable thing, as reflecting a confused light upon his balance sheet—as not a matter of meditation during the “threescore,” and only to be considered during the “ten.” But to him who looks upon death as the bartering of the mortal for the immortal, who regards the grave as the entrance-hall to upper temple, who contemplates death as but the restoration to earth of its borrowed and no longer needed clay, our theme may be resolved into the truest and most elevating poetry. To these, death seems radiant in the reflected glory-light of its Divine Conqueror. To these the grave is a chamber of repose, fragrant with the memory of a heavenly Guest, who once entered to adorn it with pictures of a bright hereafter. To these the interment of the body is but an offering we make to our mother earth at parting from her forever; an offering of all we have to give to the mother of our bodies, as we mount up to dwell with the Father of our spirits. But aside from this the religious poetry of burial, there is a poetry of sentiment, of deep and wide human feeling. How many are there who look upon places of sepulture “as fields of peace” rather than as “cities of the dead,” who have followed friends to the tomb as to a sanctuary of blessed rest from the fever and the fret of life, and who can stand at the door of the peopled vault and see Rest and Hope embracing in that gloomy grotto? How many are there who have given to the grave the choicest treasures of the heart, and thus feel wedded to it as by the bridal of sorrow, whose tears keep green the grassy mound which arches the resting place of the loved and lost, and who find the grave side a dearer spot than the fireside? How many are there who feel themselves bound and drawn to the coming life by ties who pass through the sepulchre and who resisting not the sweet coercion, find the door of the tomb the dearest, because the nearest place to the land of happy meetings and everlasting communions. Go wander among the flowery mazes and lose yourself in the labyrinths of sylvan beauty, which the taste and sentiment of this age and country have ordered as fit resting places for the dead—or enter some quiet country church-yard and stroll among its thick set grave-stones. Read the chiselled words of affection, the tender tributes which heart pays heart. Peruse the marble record which tells you that successive generations are here slumbering side by side. Ponder the varied inscriptions. They are legends of a common lot to high and low, to great and humble, to old and young, to good and bad, to rich and poor. They tell the story of pride humbled, of riches fled, of glory faded, of ambition curbed, of love blighted, and of energy palsied. They preach a common humanity, an universal brotherhood, a like heritage to all men. Turn now away from these eloquent memorials of a dead past and stand beside you lovely grave where the freshly piled earth is settling upon some new tenant of the tomb. Observe those simple flowers, yet scarcely withered with which a mother’s or a sister’s hand had garnished the grave. As they gently rustle in the wind every leaf is vocal with the music of the affections, every fragrant exhalation is an out-breathing of the perfume of love. Go now and sit by the fireside where stands “the vacant chair.” Wipe away the tears which are pressed out by the freshly-imposed grief. Give ear to the story of a noble boy full of the pride and the promise and glowing with the health and the beauty of youth, the light and the life of

his home, suddenly blighted as by a frost in his spring-time, pierced as by a stray shaft, plucked ere his prime by the rapacious hand of death; and now he has gone, leaving ashes for beauty. There is a dirge in the dwelling. There are flowers on the grave. Presently the dirge shall die out, the faded flowers shall be scattered, but new hopes will "spring exalting" from the lately crushed heart as the grass shall mantle with verdure the newly-made grave. From that grave to the skies, on the ladder of faith, shall these hopes, like bright angels, be continually "ascending and descending." Clustering around the tomb are such associations as these, investing it with an atmosphere of healthful poetic sentiment, and developing even in the circumstances of sepulture a moral beauty scarcely surpassed in any of the varied aspects of human life."

LINES READ AT THE OPENING AND DEDICATION OF LINDENWOOD CEMETERY,

BY JOHN M. LOWRIE, D. D.

We meet on this unbroken ground with thoughtful hearts to-day,
To mark the resting spots where soon our loved ones we may lay;
Henceforth this consecrated earth shall be to memory dear,
And warm affection's tenderest thoughts shall gather closely here.

We do not know—God only knows—who first shall find a home,
Beneath the sod, where soon or late, the living all must come;
For soon may stop the youthful pulse, or fall the aged head;
Our life is as a blooming flower, whose beauty soon must fade.

Here, in this city of the dead, shall slumber side by side,
The active men who now compose yon city's restless tide:
And we, who walk above the earth, shall silent rest beneath,
And earthly cares be laid aside in the cold realm of death.

As time rolls swiftly o'er the earth, each quickly passing year,
Will break the ties that bind us now, new cords will draw us here;
And hallowed in our memory shall be each grassy spot,
Where kindred lie—not lost—still loved, and still forgotten not.

And here, where thus the high and low, their sense and memory gone,
Shall, each one in his narrow house, rest peacefully alone:
The living too shall often come, at evening, morn or noon,
And "thoughtful walk the solemn shore" whence we may sail so soon.

The monumental stone which here, our fond affection rears,
The springing flowers that here we plant and water with our tears;
Give not these grounds to pensive minds, their beauty and their worth,
The choicest treasures in these fields we lay beneath the earth.

The mother here shall lay away her infant from her breast,
And need no care, no cradle-song to soothe him to his rest;

But here her steps will often turn to view the humble sod
Beneath which lies the darling one, whose soul is with his God.

And children here shall gently lay within their lowly bed,
With many thoughts of tenderness, the venerated heads,
From whose pale lips long since they learned before His will to bow,
And in whose trusting faith they find their consolation now.

Here Abraham comes, an aged man, for Sarah's loss to grieve,
And Rachel for her children lost no comfort can receive;
Here David mourns for Jonathan, his well beloved friend,
Or over his dead Absalom in deeper wo must bend.

Here sisters—as at Bethany the weeping Martha cried,
“Ah Lord! if thou had'st but been here, my brother had not died!”
And oft around a Stephen's bier the church of God shall wait,
And men devout shall bear him here with lamentations great!

Sacred to grief and love henceforth these shadowed pathways be!
And all unhallowed passions hence, now and forever, flee!
But memory oft shall wander here and by each grassy bed,
Shall teach us life's best lessons in communion with the dead.

Sacred to hope these dwellings are; sacred the shaded sod;
Here in the earth—a holy trust beneath the eye of God—
We lay our brethren down, and know they are not dead, but sleep;
We who believe that Jesus died must not too sadly weep.

We would not always live on earth, we would not dread the tomb;
Our Lord once laid within the grave, he broke its dreadful gloom!
And we may gladly pass this way since He has shown the road,
For all that sleep in Him shall rise by the great power of God.

Sacred to love and hope and faith be this unbroken sod!
And as we lay our loved ones here under the care of God,
Whatever changes else may come, whatever be forgot,
We know His well established truth and grace still changes not.

All these shall rest till He shall bid the last great trumpet sound,
Then shall the living change, and rise the nations under ground:
May we here live in faith and love: in joyful hope here rest;
And rise in glory, on that day, to dwell among the blest.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

ISAAC D. G. NELSON, Esq.—

President Lindenwood Cemetery.—Dear Sir: Below I hand you a statement of the receipts and expenditures of Lindenwood Cemetery from its organization, to May 1st 1864; also a statement of its indebtedness this date.

Very Respectfully,

C. D. BOND, Secretary and Treasurer.

FORT WAYNE, May 1st, 1864.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Cash rec'd from sale of Burial Lots	\$9,171	90	Cash paid on account of Real Estate purchased, including interest on deferred payments,	\$8,727	47
" " " Lot owners for labor in improving lots and interments	997	85	Cash paid for labor, engineering, Sup't salary, tools &c.	6,201	43
" advances made by Corporators	3,300		Cash refunded Corporators,	303	50
		75	Cash in Bank,	237	38
	\$13,469			\$13,469	78

STATEMENT OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF LINDENWOOD CEMETERY, MAY 1st, 1864.

Note in favor of Mrs. E. Pollard, balance	\$2,813	75.		
Interest to date.....	135	86.	\$2,949	61
Notes in favor of Geo. W. Ewing,	1,100	00.		
Interest to date.....	22	00.	1,122	00
Notes in favor of W. A. Ewing	450			
Interest to date.....	9	00.	459	00
Balance due Corporators	2,996	50.		
Interest to date.....	970	00.	3,966	50
Deduct cash on hand, ...			\$237	35
" Notes on hand taken for deferred payments			443	00
Actual indebtedness, May 1st, 1864			\$7,816	76

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES }
OF LINDENWOOD CEMETERY, }

Gentlemen :—Since the opening of the Cemetery there have been *four hundred and fourteen* (414) interments, one hundred and sixty-nine (169) of which are removals from other burial grounds. The first interment was made on the 6th day of July, 1860, on Lot 8, Section F.

Sixty-eight (68) Lots have been graded, sodded, and otherwise improved. Nine (9) Monuments and seventy-six (76) head-stones have been erected; and forty (40) Lots have had their boundaries permanetly defined by Corner Stones, Evergreen Hedges, &c.

In this connection I would add that a large number of visitors, many of whom are thoughtless children, apparently from mere curiosity, spend too much time here on Sundays. Several depredations have been committed, such as plucking flowers, injuring Evergreens, &c. The offences are more frequent, bold and aggravated. I would therefore suggest to the Board the probable necessity of enforcing the rule in regard to the admission of visitors on Sundays. The grounds are so large and the surface so varied, that unless some steps are taken to prevent a repetition of these and similar offences, an expensive Police or Watchman force will be required to prevent future depredations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. DOSWELL, Superintendent.

MAY 13, 1864.

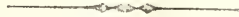
LOT OWNERS IN LINDENWOOD CEMETERY.

Names.	No. of Lot.	Sec
Allen Hamilton	24, 27	H
Hugh McCulloch.....	59	B
Henry Chamberlain.....	9 and 10	H
Oliver P. Morgan.....	24	H
Jesse L. Williams.....	45	H
Alfred D. Brandriff.....	37	H
Chas. D. Bond, Stephen B. Bond, Henry W. Bond.....	31, 32 and 48	H
Isaac D. G. Nelson	35	H
Phny Hoagland.....	29	H
John E. Hill.....	30	H
S. Cary Evans, Elizabeth Evans, W. R. Evans.....	26	H
William T. Abbott, John S. Irwin.....	46	H
Daniel S. Beaver	39	H
A. C. Probasco	21	H
John M. Lowrie	43	H
Henry Williams.....	47	H
William Rockhill.....	5	F
F. W. Bushman.....	81	F
J. S. Eakin.....	127	F
Malvina Armstrong	99	F
Ernstus L. Chittenden.....	125	F
S. P. Haswell.....	25	B
Conrad Neiriter	24	B
John T. Browning.....	51	B
Joseph Stratton.....	43	B
Geo. R. Hartman	126	F
William Holmes.....	101	F
Mrs. Clarissa Hull.....	35	B
Geo. W. Ewing.....	62	B
G. I. Z. Rayhouser.....	8	S
John L. Dunham.....	128	F
U. S. Armstrong.....	106	B
James Edwards.....	112	B
Robert Smith	34	B
Corydon Green.....	98	F
Brazila Browning	94	F
Asa W. Pierce.....	23	B
Sion S. Bass.....	33	H
John Cochran.....	63	B
D. J. Silvers.....	18, 19	H
Asa Fairfied.....	113, 114	B
R. D. Robinson.....	27	B
Mrs. M. Lacy	100	F
Geo. H. Wilson.....	90	B
H. N. Ward.....	83	F
J. D. Werden.....	115	B
B. W. Oakley.....	38, 39, 40, 41,	F
H. B. Reed.....	45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50,	F
	51, 52, 53,	
Thomas Irwin, Henry Klinger.....	16, 17	H
John H. Doswell.....	32	B
Chas. Case.....	41	H
Philo Rumsey.....	36	H
Cornelius Larkum, A. G. Larkum.....	90	F
William Sargent.....	107	B
John Hough.....	28	H

Name.	No. of Lot.	Sec
J. L. Mills, A. H. Somers.....	33	B
Jacob Linton, Sarah Ira.....	21	S
Ludwig Boerger, Geo. Standocker.....	97	F
James Lillie.....	82	F
C. A. Fletcher.....	2	S
John B. McElfatriek.....	22	H
Sophia C. Noel.....	91	B
Caledonia Society of Fort Wayne.....	111	F
Huch McClaren.....	105	B
H. J. Young.....	108	B
Susan A. Morss.....	8	H
William S. Smith.....	91	F
Robert Gavin.....	26	B
Henry J. Rudisill, Elizabeth Rudisill.....	1 and 2	H
Chauncy Hadley.....	20	S
W. H. Link.....	46	B
Henry Freetag.....	89	F
John F. Cartright.....	111	B
Frederick Hamilton.....	44	H
Emanuel Rudisill.....	11	H
C. W. Allen.....	93	F
Benj. Sanders.....	5	B
Jackson Swain.....	102	B
Mrs. Jane Phelps.....	21	B
D. B. Strobe.....	31	B
P. M. Leonard.....	47	B
John Daner.....	17	S
John Kirchner.....	14	S
F. P. Randall.....	34	H
Elizabeth H. Townley.....	20	H
T. P. McCullough.....	79	F
Nathan G. Crosby.....	28	B
H. E. Antrup.....	38	B
A. J. Emrick.....	45	H
John R. Fish.....	102	F
William Grout, Ellen Grout.....	70	F
John Falconer.....	13	S
David Hoyt.....	73	F
Thomas Dyer.....	92	F
Anna Cothrell.....	69	F
W. T. McKane.....	88	F
C. S. Pantland.....	118	F
John G. Campbell, I. W. Campbell.....	17	F
W. H. Jones.....	5	H
Geo. L. Little.....	49, 50	B
Benj. Morss.....	40	B
A. B. Baldwin.....	39	B
Royal W. Taylor.....	1	F
Mary Tylor.....	15	H
S. R. Cole.....	1	S
William D. Henderson.....	8	B
Samuel Edsall.....	6	F
Simon S. Edsall.....	71	F
Isaac Blystone.....	101	B
Wm. S. Edsall.....	62, 63	F
Margaret Parent.....	12	H
Hiram parent.....	13	H
William McKinley.....	18	S
William H. Coombs.....	72	F
M. H. Scott.....	61	F
Mrs. Eliza Forsyth.....	95	F

G. L. Stevens.....	5	S
Newton B. Freeman, M. D. Freeman.....	4	H
Edward F. Colerick.....	60	F
H. P. Ayers.....	14	H
Lewis Schrader, John Cartright.....	84	F
John W. Hayden.....	9	F
John Baxter.....	23	S
Samuel Hanna.....	60, 61	B
Charles L. Hill.....	16, 17	F
Lewis Stipe.....	45	B
Omer Slater.....	103	F
J. Henry Kline, Henry Tons.....	52	B
Adam Seibold.....	74	F
Thomas W. Swinney.....	86, 87, 88	D
B. C. Rowan's Heirs.....	23	H
A. M. Orbison.....	7	H
James Scott, Jane Brown.....	64	F
William Knight.....	42	F
Daniel Habecker.....	87	F
Stephen C. Taber.....	121	D
George Harter, Joseph Harter.....	100	B
E. R. Hilgeman, E. F. Buddemyer, W. Rohlman.....	56, 57	F
Wm. Martin, Ernest Driftmeyer.....	35	S
Neil McLachlan.....	80	F
Margaret Pool.....	65	F
William Upp.....	106	F
Moses Jenkinson.....	14, 15, 20, 21	F
Warren H. Withers.....	3	H
Michael Miller.....	77	F
Alexander Wiley.....	6	H
C. M. Wells, A. H. Wells.....	104	B
Jacob Kendel.....	18	F
Mary Akers.....	19	F
C. N. Phelps.....	93	B
S. D. Baylass.....	70	B
Samuel McElpatrick.....	36, 37	F
Isaac Carter.....	36	S
John G. Maier.....	113	F
A. S. Evans.....	120	D
Rudolph Boerger, Wm. Boerger.....	4	D
John Morris.....	12	D
Christian Gable.....	22	B
Margaret A. Folsome.....	9	B
William Southron.....	10	B
Thomas Saffins.....	68	F
David P. Johns.....	52	D
Geo. D. Baker.....	25	S
John Phillebaum.....	94	B
Francis S. Avaline.....	64, 65	B
S. H. Dudley.....	12	B
Edgar Kemp.....	18	B
Asa Tubbs.....	10	F
Gilman Haynes.....	140	F
John Harrington.....	15	B
Elizabeth Wines.....	30	F
C. Heitkamp, W. Heldebrand.....	16	F
Jesse Coles.....	131	D
James T. Kelsey.....	119	F
Alexander Tolerton.....	51	D
P. P. Bailey.....	48	B
C. Keppler, Sebana Keppler.....	26	S

Name.	No. of Lot.	Sec
E. H. Hilgeman, F. Bisbaum.....	57	D
John M. Wilson.....	17	B
John Kearns.....	43	F
Mary E. Seseny.....	99	B
John S. Poinsett.....	41	B
—Nobles' Estate.....	6	B



TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE LINDENWOOD CEMETERY.

PITTSBURGH, OCT. 19TH, 1859.

Gents :—In accordance with your wishes, on completing the preliminary surveys, of your Cemetery, I here transmit to you a few thoughts and suggestions by way of report, and thanking you for your generous hospitality during my stay amongst you. It is seldom in my professional visits, that I make one which has left so many pleasing impressions upon my mind.

Your ground is so admirably suited for the purpose, that at first sight I was quite charmed to find a spot so varied and picturesque, in your otherwise level country; and one combining so many qualities to render it a beautiful "Rural Cemetery." Upon a closer examination I found all these qualities true to their appearance; the soil is light, porous, and sandy, and of that anti-septic nature so much desired by many. The effect of water in landscape scenery should not be overlooked, whether it be in the running brook or spread out in the form of a miniature lake, it always adds a charm to every scene; refreshes an open view, and animates a shade. In this respect you have a resource for producing some of the finest effects—

"The rivulet spread
Into a liquid plain there stood unmoved,
Reflecting the expanse of Heaven above."

Few places in the commencement are so fortunately provided with trees of all ages and of almost every variety natural to the country. The majestic oak stands there in all its grandeur, a solemn witness of the scenes that have taken place beneath its shady boughs. The old Camp Meeting ground with its sacred reminiscences, will surely be a spot around which many will cluster and seek a lot for their last resting place. The great variety of shrubbery and trees at your command will enable you in a short space of time, to make an improvement that in other places could not be obtained in a life time.

To those of you who are engaged in this work, I could bid you "God speed," for it is a sacred duty you are performing. You owe it to yourselves, your posterity and to the neighborhood, and when its undeveloped resources are brought to light, and the principle of action fully understood, all will surely join in the enterprise, and make it a beautiful "City of the Dead." The influence of the modern style of improvement in Cemeteries is yet scarcely appreciated by the mass of our community; so opposite to the old church yard, where almost every stone is an emblem of decay, and so closely crowded together as to preclude all companionship or sympathy with the living; here all portends a gloomy hereafter;

"Oh lay me not to rest,
Among these mouldering bones,
Too heavily the earth is prest,
By all these crowded stones."

Surely there is no place where we can more legitimately spread a portion of our surplus earnings than the spot where lie interred all that was once dear to us, and where we hope to rest ourselves. To make it radiant with the christian's hope, seems but a christian's duty. The child may wander from his home, but his memory will be here, and in whatever clime he may seek his fortune, he will wish to be buried here.

Its moral influence upon a community should not be undervalued; an hour spent in such a place where all seems an emblem of a bright futurity, softens the asperities of life, and teaches us the great lesson we all have to learn, that this is the end of all human affairs.

In conclusion, you will pardon me in cautioning you against an error into which many Cemeteries have fallen. If you make a low estimate of your expenses in the beginning, you will be very likely to put a low price on your lots also, which may prevent your obtaining a sufficient fund to improve your grounds in good taste. Now where the experiments have been tried I have heard that one sentiment in regard to it. All would prefer to pay a fair remunerative price for a lot where it is well improved, than have one presented to them in a gift where it is in a state of dilapidation or decay. A variety of reasons might be urged why all should come forward and join in this enterprise, without regard to sect or creed. It will have a social influence on the community for miles around, and identify the people with the location, more than any other enterprise that could be well devised. Here will be the memento—the family history of many—perhaps for centuries after all their city grandeur has passed away into the hands of strangers. I would call upon all both in town and country, to come forward and assist in this enterprise, obtain a good sized lot, where you can improve it aright, and be willing to pay a price for it that will enable the Directors to make a secure and permanent improvement of the whole; for you in common with all mankind, must desire to obtain a resting place for yourself where your ashes will be undisturbed by the march of modern improvement.

Yours, truly,

JOHN CHISLETT

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

I saw the temple reared by the hand of man, standing with its high pinnacles in the distant plain; the stream beat upon it—the god of Nature hurled its thunderbolts against it—and yet it stood as firm as adamant. Revelry was in its hall—the gay, the young, the happy and the beautiful were there.

I turned and the temple was no more—its high walls scattered in ruins, the moss and ivy grass grew wildly there, and at midnight hour the owl's cry added to the desolation of the scene—the young and the gay, who had revelled there, had passed away.

I saw the child rejoicing in his youth—the idol of his father. I returned and the child had become old. Trembling with weight of years he stood, the last of his generation—a stranger amid the desolation around him.

I saw an oak stand in all its pride on the mountain, the birds were carolling on its boughs. I returned—the oak was leafless and sapless—the winds were playing their pastime through the branches.

“Who is the destroyer?” said I to my guardian angel.

“It is time,” said he. “When the morning stars sang together with joy over the new made world, he commenced his course, and when he shall have destroyed all that is beautiful on earth—plucked the sun from its sphere—veiled the moon in blood—yea, when he shall roll the heaven and earth away as a scroll, then shall an angel from the throne of God come forth, and with one foot upon the land, and one upon the sea, lift up his head towards Heaven and Heaven's eternal, and say: “Time is, Time was, Time shall be no longer.”—[Paulding.

MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD.

One of the most simple, yet beautiful and affecting customs of antiquity which has descended to modern times, is the decorating with flowers the graves of those we respected and loved. Accustomed as moderns are to term the ages and usages that are past, barbarous and uncivilized, we cannot but think, that the little regard paid in our days to the memory of the departed, is a sad proof that advancement in literature and the sciences, is unfavorable to the cultivation and growth of some of the finest, sweetest, and holiest emotions of which the heart is susceptible. We have no desire to be ranked among the ultra sensitive; but certainly with us, this is no theme for unbecoming levity. There is a deep toned voice in the care and respect which every age and nation of antiquity has shown to the memory of the dead,—there is a divinity that speaks in the lessons from the grave, which cannot be misunderstood, and which finds a response in every soul not utterly callous and insensible to its noble destinies.

In the unfading green of the cypress and ivy, the ancients found an emblem of the immortal vigor of the mind; and in the annual renewal of the rose, and fresh blossoms of spring, a proof that man too after the winter of death and the grave be past, is destined to flourish in renovated beauty and splendor. Those important truths made known to us by revelation, they endeavored to read in the widespread volume of nature, and the result was such as may well make us blush at the arrogance of our pretensions.

Notwithstanding the disuse and neglect into which this remnant of the fine feeling of the ancients has fallen, among the greater part of the nations of Christendom, still there are places where it is preserved in its primitive hallowed purity. A traveller assures us, that after the desperate struggle between the French armies and the Tyrolese peasantry, when the former were defeated in their murderous attempts to penetrate the mountain fastnesses of the south of Austria, not one of the Tyrolese who fell was buried on the field, but after the strife of death was over, was borne by his friends to his own native village, in the churchyard of which, the little green mounds, planted with flowers, and freed from weeds by the pious care of survivors, will show the number of those that perished in that conflict for liberty. In the Crimea, in Nippon, in the southern shores of the Mediterranean, among the Moors, and in China, is still observed the beautiful custom of planting and strewing flowers over the dead; a custom so affecting, and so full of refined taste, that it ought never to be suffered to fall into oblivion by those who make the slightest pretences to civilization. In Wales, when a young woman dies, she is attended to the grave by her virgin companions, each one bearing flowers, which, after she is deposited in her last abode, are sprinkled over the coffin. Over the monument of Klopstock, the impassioned author of the "Messiah," flowers are yearly strewn, and a lime tree there ever waves its spreading branches. In that populous city of the dead, the Pere La Chaise of the French capital, the cypress, the rose, and the willow are beautifully blended; and on All-soul's Day, those who have friends buried there are in the custom of visiting the place, bearing garlands of wild flowers and evergreens intermingled, to place upon the graves. The epitaph of the founder of Grecian Tragedy, the celebrated Sophocles, written by Simonides, proves that such a custom of honoring the illustrious dead, then existed:

"Wind, gentle evergreen, to form a shade,
Around the tomb where Sophocles is laid.
Sweet ivy, wind thy boughs and intertwine
With blushing roses, and the clustering vine;

So shall thy lasting leaves, with beauty hung,
Prove a fit emblem of the lays he sung."

There can scarcely be imagined a more delightful place, than that valley of unfading green, and everlasting flowers, where Sadi, the royal Persian poet, is entombed. Havix, of the same nation, and scarcely less renowned as a poet, planted with his own hand the cypress under which he directed his body to be entombed, and over which, for ages, his enthusiastic admirers and countrymen scattered roses, and hung chaplets of flowers.

There is no place that awakens more deep and sadly pleasing emotions, than to tread the ground where those we once loved, rest from their sorrows and their cares. Everything disagreeable and repulsive, in such a quiet scene ought to be carefully avoided; and everything should be introduced which can have a tendency to soften the passions, and soothe and tranquillize the feelings. Yet how often do we in the sleeping-place of the dead, in the churchyards of both city and country, find the graves trampled upon by brutes; a cold stone, perhaps, to tell who sleeps below, but no flowers are seen to picture by their renewal, the cheering hope of a resurrection; no evergreen to shadow forth the immortality of the dead.

To the contemplative mind, there is something pleasing in the idea of sleeping the dreamless sleep, surrounded by those whom we loved while living, and beneath turf made radiant by the unsullied blossoms of Spring. To us, there is another interesting view of this subject, and which is so quaintly and beautifully expressed by Osborne:—"He that lieth under the herse of heavenne, is convertible into swete herbes and flowers, that maye rest in bosoms that wolde shrink from the ugly bugs which may be found crawling in the magnificent tombs of Henry the VII." The same thought occurs in an "Address to the mummy," by a later author:

"Oh, not like thee would I remain
But o'er the earth my ashes strew;
*And in some rising bud regain
The freshness that my childhood knew."*

For ourselves, much rather had we sleep where the moonbeams would convert into diamonds the dew-drops gathering on the rose-buds, than to lie beneath the dome of St. Peter's; and rest where the soft south wind would wake the fragrance of blossoms which affectionate hands had planted, than to moulder in the undiscovered chambers of the eternal pyramids.—*Pennsylvanian.*

[From the London Quarterly Review, for March, 1844.]

CHRISTIAN BURIAL.

Those who are fond of tracing every abuse in Christian practice to a pagan origin, will find little to help out their theory in respect of the practice of interment within the church. The evil is entirely of modern growth, and could only have occurred under a faith which, while it recognized the sanctity of places set apart for holy worship, rejected all notion of pollution from the dead. Burial in heathen temples was utterly unknown, and scarcely ever allowed within the precincts of the city. The well-known heading of "SISTE VIATOR" on ancient tombs—justly ridiculed in modern inscriptions by Dr. Johnson, and by Sir Thomas Brown before him—significantly remarks the wayside locality of the Roman burial-grounds. Many Greek and Latin words relating to burial, literally signifying "carrying out," point to the same custom. And the son of the Widow of Nain, who was met by our Lord "nigh to the gate of the city," when he was being "carried out," may serve to confirm the fact of the Jewish burial-grounds being without the walls.

The earliest Christians conformed to the same practice; and it is a very credible tradition that the proto-martyr St. Stephen was buried where he was stoned, "out of the city." Persecution forced the believers to a secret celebration of their common worship; and where would those who held a "Communion of Saint," living and departed, so likely betake themselves for prayer and praise to the great Head of their Church, as to the tombs of those who had died in defence of the truths that He taught? Hence the extra-mural catacombs and crypts—the sepulchres of the martyrs—became the first Christian churches, a practice to be afterwards abused by making their churches their sepulchres. For when persecutions relaxed, and Christian temples began to rise in the light of day in the midst of the cities, the tomb-altars and relics of the martyrs, if not enclosed by a sanctuary on the spot, were removed from their original position and enshrined in the new buildings—the fruitful source of many subsequent defections from the primitive faith—and the origin of the coveted privilege of not being divided in death from those remains which the pious when alive had held in so much honor, that haply, like the man cast into the sepulchre of Elisha, they might partake of a greater portion of life by touching a good man's bones. However such might have been the popular current of feeling among the more enthusiastic and unlearned, the church authoritatively ever set her face against the innovation of burial within the churches or even within the city. Indeed those who died in the greatest odor of sanctity were not at first allowed approximation to the outside of the church. The first encroachment on the building itself was made in favor of Constantine, who was yet not deemed worthy to approach nearer than the outer court or porch of the Church of the Apostles, which he is supposed to have founded: his son Constantius deeming it, as St. Chrysostom declares, sufficient honor if he might lay his father's bones even in the Porch of the Fisherman. The first step, however, was now taken; and from that time forward to this hour there has been a continual struggle between the claims of piety and power, and wealth, and superstition, and self-interest, and covetousness, mingled with feelings of saintly and domestic piety.

Between all these potent motives, and the sincere honor of God's house, need we say which has prevailed? Yet there is an unbroken chain of authority against the usage.

We question if there is any one other custom that has been so steadily condemned, and so continually persisted in, as that of burial within cities and churches. The two practices scarcely require a separate consideration, for though in some points of view the arguments against church-yard burial may be argued *a fortiori* against church burial; yet the actual state of our church-yards has now rendered interment in them the greater evil of the two.

*

*

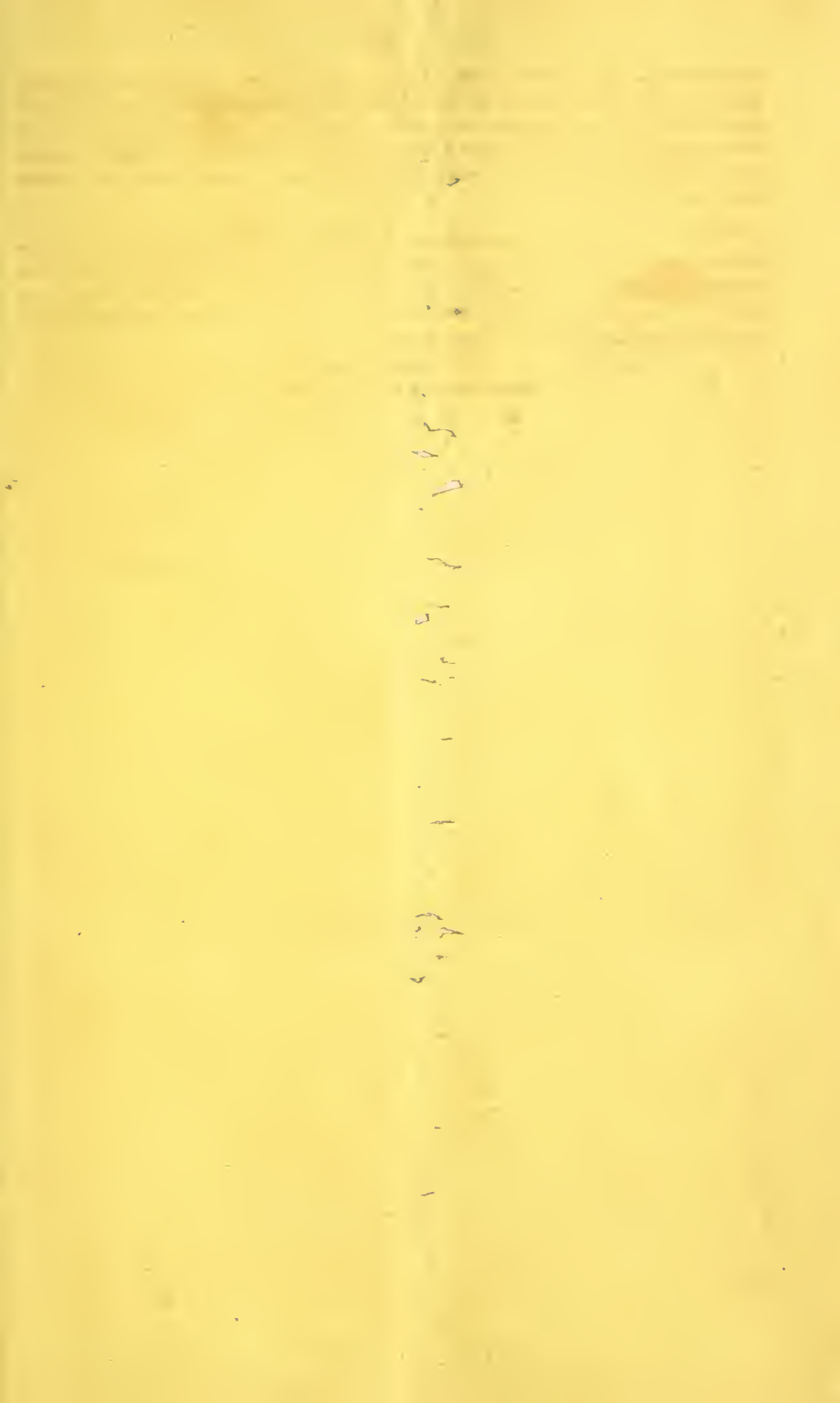
*

*

*

When Allan Cunningham was offered by Chantrey a place in his new elaborate mausoleum, Allan answered like a man and a poet, "No, no, I'll not be built over when I am dead; I'll lie where the wind shall blow and the daisy grow upon my grave." His wish was granted: he was laid in the lap of his mother earth, under a simple sod; and, according to a brother poet's prayer,—

"The evening sun
Shines sweetly on his grave."



BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ISAAC D. C. NELSON, PRESIDENT.

PLINY HOAGLAND,

HUGH McCULLOCH,

JESSE L. WILLIAMS

OLIVER P. MORGAN,

C. D. BOND, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Persons having business with the Company will be attended to at the
Office on the grounds, or at the Office of the Treasurer in the city.







